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Better Marketing



Division of Marketing and Marketing Agreements

• AGRICULTURAL • ADJUSTMENT • ADMINISTRATION •

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FURTHER AID EXTENDED GRAPEFRUIT GROWERS

Canners Requested to Sell Grapefruit Juice for Relief Use; Fresh Fruit Buying to Continue

Florida and Texas canners have been requested by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to make offers to sell grapefruit juice in connection with a program designed to improve grower's returns and to increase domestic consumption by diverting surplus grapefruit from normal channels of trade and making the canned product available for distribution to the needy and unemployed.

An initial purchase of 200,000 cases of the juice is sought from canners in Florida, and 100,000 cases from canners in Texas for the 2 weeks beginning February 8. Similar offers to sell will be requested at intervals of 2 weeks in accordance with the need of the grapefruit industry's situation. Offers in connection with the current program are expected to aggregate approximately 1,500,000 cases.

Supplements Agreement

The grapefruit juice purchase program is one of several measures put into effect to assist grapefruit growers in meeting a serious surplus situation. The Agricultural Adjustment Administration already has in effect a program for buying fresh fruit for relief distribution. The canned grapefruit juice purchases and the fresh fruit buying program supplement the efforts which Florida growers and shippers are making under a Federal marketing agreement and order in adjusting fresh fruit shipments more nearly in keeping with market requirements so that returns to growers may be improved.

Canners supplying the Agricultural Adjustment Administration with grapefruit juice will be required to pay growers a tree price of 31 cents per standard field box in Florida and a tree price of \$7.50 a ton in Texas. These prices are comparable, and are on the same basis on which fresh fruit is being bought by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in the two areas.

Each case of canned grapefruit juice in the initial purchase is to contain 2 dozen no. 2 cans. The cans are to be labeled by the canners with labels which will be furnished them, and the lids of the cans are to be embossed to read "FOR RELIEF—NOT TO BE SOLD", and with a code symbol which will identify the canner and the date of canning.

If canners can satisfactorily show that they are unable to complete deliveries of

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Six Public Hearings in Texas Held on Onion Marketing Program

Six public hearings on a proposed marketing agreement and order for handlers of onions grown in Texas have been completed by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

The proposed marketing agreement and order if put into effect would apply to 11 counties in northern Texas and 22 counties in southern Texas, in which carlot shipments of onions were made during the last few years. Under the program provided for, the industry could regulate the grade and size of onions shipped to market, cooperate with any other onion producing section operating

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WILCOX NAMED DIRECTOR DIVISION OF MARKETING

Succeeds Tapp Who Will Devote His Full Time to Enlarged Duties as Assistant Administrator

Francis R. Wilcox, extension marketing specialist of the University of California and former Associate Director of the Division of Marketing and Marketing Agreements of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, has been appointed Director of the Division.

Mr. Wilcox succeeds Jesse W. Tapp who will devote full time to his duties as Assistant Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. In this capacity Mr. Tapp will assist Administrator Howard R. Tolley in handling administrative matters, particularly those relating to finances and to marketing agreement programs and surplus removal operations.

The new Director of the Division of Marketing and Marketing Agreements has been engaged in cooperative marketing activities and in marketing extension work for the University of California during most of the time since he was graduated from the Utah State University in 1925, and for 2 years continued his studies at the University of California. He was appointed Associate Director of the Division of Marketing and Marketing Agreements in November 1935. After a year's service, he returned to the University of California as extension marketing specialist.

Mr. Tapp was associated with Mr. Tolley in the Department of Agriculture for several years in the early 1920's and in the early work of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration on marketing

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EGG BUYING PROGRAM TO HELP POULTRYMEN

Over 2½ Million Dozen Eggs Bought Under Surplus Removal Program Designed to Aid Producers

Extremely mild weather and low egg prices in relation to feed prices have served to make this winter the worst experienced by poultrymen in the last 2 decades.

Due to unusually large production caused by springlike weather conditions, the farm and wholesale prices of eggs declined much more during the winter months than they ordinarily do. While the weather increased the supplies, consumption of eggs declined largely due to the fact that the spread between the wholesale and retail prices was exceptionally large. This apparently was a major factor in discouraging consumption, and resulted in a piling up of egg supplies at market centers.

Adding to the critical situation arising from the slide in egg prices were the cancellations received by hatcherymen on advance orders for baby chicks. These cancellations forced additional supplies of eggs on markets and further complicated an already critical situation.

The break came during the middle of January when the Federal Government, through the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, took a hand in the egg-market situation in an effort to stop the ruinous downward price drive which poultrymen had been experiencing.

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration put into effect a program to buy quantities of surplus eggs for relief distribution in an effort to bring about a more favorable price relationship to poultrymen and protect the interests of consumers. Buying operations started January 15, and up to February 2 a total of 2,669,940 dozens of eggs had been bought at a cost of over \$655,000. Purchases are being made in practically all sections of the country. Most of the eggs bought have been distributed to people in need in the flood-stricken areas of the Ohio and Mississippi River Valleys. Purchases are being made as the need of the situation warrants.

Receipts of fresh eggs on leading markets of the country during the month of January set new records. In New York City, for example, January receipts of fresh eggs were the highest in history. Market experts have expressed the opinion that without the Government egg purchase program in effect, the price of winter eggs sold by producers

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F. R. WILCOX, *Director*

BETTER MARKETING is issued as a means of communicating to workers and cooperators of the Division of Marketing and Marketing Agreements information relative to the Division's activities under the Agricultural Adjustment Act and related Acts.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
Washington, D. C.

NATHAN KOENIG, *Editor, BETTER MARKETING*

IMPROVED DEMAND MAJOR DAIRY SITUATION FACTOR

Dairy Section Reviews Gains Made by Industry; Milk Production Reduced by Drought

Farm prices of dairy products as a group in 1936 averaged 120 percent of the 5-year prewar average and the highest since 1930. The 1936 average represented an increase of 11 percent over 1935, 26 percent over 1934, and 46 percent over 1933. It was 23 percent below the 1925-29 average. The major factors in this favorable price trend have been a marked improvement in demand conditions, a curtailed level of production, and dairy programs such as the marketing agreements, dairy products purchases, and disease elimination programs, according to the Dairy Section.

The marked improvement in demand conditions since early 1933 has been one of the most important factors in the price situation for dairy products as well as other farm products. Continued improvement in demand during 1936 was indicated by the upward trends in construction activity, industrial production, factory employment and pay rolls, and national income. The index of national income, excluding farm income, showed a fairly steady upward trend during 1936 and averaged about 12 percent above 1935. The average for 1936 was 84 percent of the 1924-29 average, in marked contrast to the March 1932 figure of 58 percent of that average.

Drought Hits Production

Changes in milk production also have had an important influence on dairy prices, particularly on seasonal courses of prices. Decreases in milk cows and a restriction of milk production per cow resulted from the 1934 drought. However, total milk production in 1934 and 1935 was only around 3 percent below the 1933 peak volume. The total number of milk cows apparently decreased further during 1936 as a result of favorable beef prices, the feed shortage, and the disease-elimination programs. The mid-year livestock survey showed about 1 percent fewer milk cows than on June 1, 1935, for the country as a whole, al-

though it showed some increases in the Northeast and in some Lake States. The January 1, 1937, survey may show a further slight decrease with the number about 2 or 3 percent below a year ago, around 5 percent below January 1, 1935, and 8 percent below the peak number on January 1, 1934. The number of milk cows per 1,000 population, which on January 1, 1934, was the largest since 1900, now appears to be about in line with the long-time trend.

The 1936 drought was an outstanding factor in the dairy picture, especially in its effect on summer milk production. On June 1 milk production per cow was about the same as the 1925-34 average for that date. As the drought spread, dairy pastures dried up and on August 1 and September 1 showed the poorest condition on record. Despite rather heavy supplementary feeding, total milk production on September 1 was about as low as in 1934 and 8 percent below last year. By mid-September farm prices of dairy products as a group had increased to 25 percent above a year earlier. However, with fall rains, pastures showed remarkable recovery.

Favorable dairy products prices for that season of the year apparently encouraged heavy feeding and a large proportion of the cows were milked. In contrast to the usual seasonal decline, total milk production increased during September. On October 1 it was about 3 percent and on November 1 about 6 percent above last year. With the shift from pasture to winter feeding, milk production showed more than the usual seasonal decline during November. However, in December production per cow held up to above a year earlier throughout most of the country and on January 1 it was above the 1925-34 average in all major geographic regions except the West North Central and South Central regions. Mild weather in many areas near the close of the year was favorable to production. Total milk production on December 1 and January 1 was averaging 1 or 2 percent above a year earlier.

Feed Not as Short

The feed grain and hay shortage in 1934 had greatly reduced milk production by the end of that year. Although the present feed situation is serious, it is not so critical as 2 years ago. The feed grain supply per animal unit now is nearly as small as following the 1934 drought and only about three-fourths of the 1928-32 average. The output of by-product feeds this winter is expected to be somewhat above average. The hay supply per animal unit is about 33 percent above 1934 and only around 5 percent below the 5-year average.

The 1936 drought had a marked effect on butter production during the summer. Creamery butter production in July was 17 percent below July 1935. However, it was heavy during the autumn and early winter with a record production in October. By December it declined to slightly above December in 1935 and 1934. Cheese production was relatively greater than butter production during the summer compared with 1935 and from October to December was the greatest on record for those months. From August to December, evaporated milk production established new records for those months. The heavy fall

Amended Milk Marketing Agreement for Dubuque Tentatively Approved

An amended marketing agreement for handlers of milk in the Dubuque, Iowa, marketing area has been tentatively approved to provide for an increase to producers in the price of class 1 milk from \$1.90 to \$2.30 per hundredweight. The amended agreement has been sent to handlers for signature.

This increase to producers for a limited period is designed to meet unfavorable production conditions caused by drought and high feed prices. These circumstances have resulted in a considerable reduction in the supply of milk qualified for that market.

HEARINGS HELD IN TEXAS

(Continued from p. 1)

Under a marketing agreement program, and cooperate with the Secretary of Agriculture in the operation of surplus removal programs for onions.

The program would be administered by a control committee of 12 members, 6 representing handlers and 6 representing growers. Provision is made for the establishment of six districts, each with a district committee to facilitate operation of the program. Each district committee would consist of three growers and two handlers.

The hearings were held January 18 at Garland, January 20 at Floresville, January 22 at Raymondville, January 25 at Big Wells, January 26 at Laredo, and January 28 at Corpus Christi.

production of butter and cheese was accompanied by light out-of-storage movements. Cold storage holdings of butter on January 1 were relatively large and storage holdings of cheese were the largest on record for that date.

Prices Climb

The average price paid by milk dealers for milk for city distribution showed an upward trend from June and in December was about 14 percent above a year earlier. The greatest increase in the farm price of butterfat over 1935 was in the summer months. The average in mid-September was 35.5 cents per pound and 10.6 cents above mid-September 1935. It declined slightly during the fall months but continued above 1935. The improved demand conditions apparently were an important factor tending to support prices during the heavy autumn production. The price of butterfat increased slightly from mid-November and in mid-January was 34.3 cents per pound or 0.8 of a cent above a year earlier.

The mid-December farm price of butterfat was equivalent to the farm price of 20.2 pounds of feed grain, compared with 36.3 pounds a year earlier, 17.6 pounds in 1934, and the 1920-34 average of 35.4 pounds. Prices of byproducts feeds and meat animals also were high relative to butterfat prices for that season of the year. The current price ratios are rather unfavorable for heavy grain feeding for butterfat production.

TEXAS CITRUS INDUSTRY TO CONSIDER AGREEMENT

**Public Hearing Scheduled at Mercedes
on February 13; Grapefruit is
Biggest Problem**

A proposed marketing agreement and order for handlers of citrus fruit grown in Texas will be considered at a public hearing to be held February 13 at Mercedes, Tex.

Developed at the request of a major portion of the growers and shippers of citrus fruit in Texas, the program under the marketing agreement and order is designed to assist the industry in improving selling conditions and returns to growers through adjusting shipments of grapefruit, oranges, and tangerines in interstate commerce and to Canada more nearly in accordance with market requirements.

Provision is made for two methods for adjusting shipments of Texas grapefruit, oranges, and tangerines. One is through regulation of shipments by volume on a weekly basis, and the other through limitation of shipments by grades and sizes. These methods may be employed in combination or separately.

Two Committees

Administration of the program would be through two committees, a growers' industry committee of 12 members selected on a district basis to represent the growers, and a shippers' marketing committee to represent the handlers in the industry. Both committees would be required to act on recommendations to the Secretary of Agriculture for the institution of volume regulation and grade and size limitations.

The growers' industry committee would be the main administrative body of the marketing agreement program. It would transmit to the Secretary of Agriculture all recommendations for the regulation of shipments. This committee would be authorized to receive applications from handlers for allotments and allotment bases, to compute and revise the allotment bases, and to engage in other administrative functions in connection with the maintenance and functioning of the two committees. The growers' industry committee also would be empowered to investigate and report complaints of violations of the agreement and order, and recommend to the Secretary of Agriculture amendments to the program.

The shippers' marketing committee would determine the advisable quantities of grapefruit, oranges, and tangerines to be shipped weekly after volume regulation had been placed in effect.

Must Consider Factors

In determining the advisable quantity of each variety of fruit to be shipped during any weekly period of volume regulation, the shippers' marketing committee would be required to consider such market factors as prices, shipments, holdings on railroad tracks, available supplies of citrus fruit, supplies of competitive fruit, and trend in consumer income. The advisable quantity, determined on the basis

Surplus Dry-skim and Evaporated Milk To Be Bought or Relief Use

Bids to supply approximately 3,000,000 pounds of dry skim milk, manufactured by the spray process, and 250,000 cases of evaporated milk have been requested by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

The purchases are being made in connection with surplus removal operations carried on by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. The dairy products to be bought are to be turned over to the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation for relief distribution to the States to flood sufferers and other needy families.

The specifications call for deliveries of each product over a 6-week period, deliveries for dry skim milk ending March 27, and deliveries for evaporated milk ending March 20.

of these factors, would then be allocated among handlers in the industry who apply to the growers' industry committee for allotments.

Applications from handlers for allotments would include information for the use of the growers' industry committee in computing the allotment bases for handlers, based either upon the shipments made by them in interstate commerce during the preceding three seasons, or upon the quantity of fruit they own or have under contract for interstate shipment during the current season. Handlers could elect either method for the computation of bases. Handlers electing past performance bases could shift bases computed on their current holdings if they desire, but could shift only once during the shipping season for the variety of fruit concerned. For the purpose of providing flexibility in the operations of handlers, provision is made for overshipment and undershipment of individual allotments and the transfer of allotments among handlers.

Regulations for limiting shipments on the basis of grades and sizes as a means of improving marketing conditions and returns to growers would be put into effect by the Secretary of Agriculture on the basis of the joint recommendations of the growers' industry committee and the shippers' marketing committee, or other available information. When half of the crop of fruit of each variety has been moved producers may apply for exemptions from the grade and size regulations in effect, if the regulations do not permit these producers to move a percentage of their crops equal to the average. These exemptions would cover the quantity of fruit necessary to bring the amount moved by these producers up to the average percentage for the producers as a whole.

The growers' industry committee would be able to incur such expenses as may be necessary to carry out its functions and those of the shippers' marketing committee. The funds to cover these expenses would be obtained through assessments on handlers at a rate per standard packed box of citrus fruit fixed by the Secretary of Agriculture for a designated fiscal period. Each handler would bear his proportionate share of administrative

FORT WAYNE HAS NEW MILK MARKET PROGRAM

**Coordinated Regulation of Market Made
Possible Through Federal Agreement
and State Order**

A marketing agreement for handlers of milk in the Fort Wayne, Ind., marketing area became effective February 1, at which time the license for milk distributors in the Fort Wayne area was terminated.

The agreement provides that milk shall be classified into three classes, and that returns of proceeds from the sale of milk shall be prorated to producers in accordance with a base rating plan and a market pool.

The minimum price per hundredweight to be paid producers for class 1 milk is \$2.28 per hundredweight; for class 2 milk, it is four times the average price per pound of 92-score butter in Chicago, plus 30 percent; and for class 3 milk, it is four times the average price per pound of 92-score butter in Chicago, plus 10 cents.

The marketing agreement now in effect was considered at a public hearing held at Fort Wayne last September, at which time and place the Indiana Milk Control Board also held a hearing. Subsequent (Continued on p. 4)

expenses on the basis of fruit shipped. Provision is made that no funds will be levied for any variety of fruit, the shipment of which has not been regulated during the fiscal period.

Grapefruit Main Problem

Production of citrus fruit in Texas is almost entirely confined to Willacy, Cameron, and Hidalgo Counties in the Rio Grande Valley.

The marketing difficulties which the marketing agreement and order are designed to meet are largely centered around grapefruit, the most important citrus crop in Texas. Production of grapefruit for the current season is estimated at 6,790,000 boxes, which is 4,040,000 boxes, or 147 percent, above the previous record crop of 1934, and 5,333,000 boxes, or 366 percent, above the average production from 1928 to 1932.

Texas is the second most important factor in grapefruit production, Florida ranking first. A marketing agreement program in effect during the current season is assisting the Florida citrus industry in adjusting its shipments of grapefruit, oranges, and tangerines more nearly to market requirements.

During the Texas shipping season, Florida and the California and Arizona areas also shipped grapefruit to market in large volume. Nearly 80 percent of the Texas grapefruit is shipped in interstate commerce.

Further increases in grapefruit production are expected to take place in all producing areas, the largest increase to take place in Texas, primarily because of the large number of trees which are to come into bearing within the next half dozen years.

Utah Onion Marketing Agreement Sent to Industry for Signature

A marketing agreement for handlers of onions grown in Utah has been tentatively approved, and sent to the industry for signature. Growers are being requested to indicate whether they favor the issuance of an order by the Secretary of Agriculture which would embody the provisions of the agreement.

The marketing agreement program would enable the industry to adjust shipments of onions according to grade and size by variety, in keeping with market requirements.

The program would be administered by a control board of seven members, representative of growers and handlers. Provisions in the agreement would enable the control board to cooperate with the Secretary of Agriculture in surplus removal programs for onions, and with control boards and handlers of onions operating under any other marketing agreement programs.

GRAPEFRUIT GROWERS

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grapefruit juice under their contracts for the reason that they are unable to purchase from growers grapefruit in accordance with the provisions of the program, adjustments will be made for these canners in the time of delivery and in the quantities of grapefruit juice to be delivered.

Fresh Fruit Buying

Additional purchases of canned grapefruit juice are contemplated in the Florida and Texas areas, and are to be made as conditions warrant. Purchases of fresh fruit for relief distribution which started during the last week in October are to be continued. To date, approximately 790,000 boxes of grapefruit in Florida and 337,000 boxes of Texas fruit have been bought by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration for relief use throughout the country. Much of this fruit now being bought is being distributed in the flood-stricken areas of the Mississippi and Ohio River Valleys.

Surplus agricultural commodities bought by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration are turned over to the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation for relief distribution to the States. The canned grapefruit juice is to be distributed for relief use after the fresh grapefruit shipping season is over.

Production of grapefruit this year is placed at 28,383,000 boxes, compared with 18,516,000 boxes a year ago. This year's crop is almost double the 5-year, 1928-32, average production, and has caused an acute surplus situation resulting in serious marketing difficulties and low prices for growers.

Through the marketing agreement program which is supplemented by fresh fruit and canned juice purchases by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the industry is being enabled to improve marketing conditions for this season's record-breaking crop and develop a more effective program for meeting the more acute marketing difficulties to accompany further increases in production expected within the next half dozen years.

FLOOD AREAS RECEIVE SURPLUS FOODSTUFFS

Eight Flood-Stricken States Get Food Supplies From Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation

Shipments of surplus agricultural commodities to 8 flood-stricken States from January 23 to February 1 totaled 787,500 dozen eggs, 384,000 cans of evaporated milk, 519,000 pounds of canned beef, and 800,000 pounds of rice. These foodstuffs were distributed to relief agencies in the States by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation.

In addition to foodstuffs shipped into those States during the period January 23 to February 1, the 8 flood-stricken States had on hand from previous shipments over 280,000 cans of milk, 6,042,300 pounds of canned beef, 3,320,100 pounds of prunes, and 2,898,200 pounds of grapefruit.

The corporation's February 1 figures show the following supplies available by States in the flood area:

West Virginia.—Eggs, 67,500 dozen; dry skim milk, 120,150 pounds; canned beef, 108,200 pounds; prunes, 156,400 pounds; grapefruit, 130,300 pounds; and rice, 80,000 pounds.

Indiana.—Eggs, 108,000 dozen; evaporated milk, 76,800 cans; canned beef, 775,400 pounds; prunes, 316,900 pounds; grapefruit, 253,200 pounds; and rice, 80,000 pounds.

Kentucky.—Eggs, 252,000 dozen; evaporated milk, 76,800 cans; canned beef, 719,800 pounds; prunes, 147,300 pounds; grapefruit, 58,600 pounds; and rice, 160,000 pounds.

Ohio.—Eggs, 120,000 dozen; evaporated milk, 115,200 cans; canned beef, 1,098,800 pounds; prunes, 577,000 pounds; grapefruit, 480,000 pounds; and rice, 120,000 pounds.

Illinois.—Eggs, 144,000 dozen; evaporated milk, 76,800 cans; canned beef, 2,616,300 pounds; prunes, 1,273,600 pounds; grapefruit, 1,273,600 pounds; and rice, 80,000 pounds.

Missouri.—Eggs, 48,000 dozen; evaporated milk, 38,400 cans; canned beef, 446,000 pounds; prunes, 341,000 pounds; grapefruit, 341,000 pounds; and rice, 80,000 pounds.

Tennessee.—Eggs, 48,000 dozen; dry skim milk, 80,100 pounds; canned beef, 765,500 pounds; prunes, 188,100 pounds; grapefruit, 39,800 pounds; and rice, 120,000 pounds.

Arkansas.—Dry skim milk, 79,900 pounds; canned beef, 31,300 pounds; grapefruit, 321,700 pounds; and rice, prunes, 319,800 pounds; grapefruit, 321,700 pounds; and rice, 80,000 pounds.

Commodities made available to the flood-stricken States by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation were obtained in connection with Agricultural Adjustment Administration surplus removal programs designed to improve marketing conditions and returns to producers of the various commodities. The canned beef was obtained by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in connection with the cattle purchase program conducted during the 1934 drought.

Tapp Elected President Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation

Jesse W. Tapp, Assistant Administrator, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, has been elected president of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation.

F. R. Wilcox, Director of the Division of Marketing and Marketing Agreements, was elected vice president. Other officers of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation are: Secretary, J. G. Blandi, and assistant secretary, G. P. Peyton, both of the Office of the Solicitor, Department of Agriculture; executive officer, H. A. Wilkinson, assistant to the Director of the Division of Marketing and Marketing Agreements. M. G. White, Solicitor of the Department of Agriculture, is general counsel of the Corporation.

The directors of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation are Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace; William I. Myers, Governor of the Farm Credit Administration; H. R. Tolley, Administrator, Agricultural Adjustment Administration; Mr. Tapp; Mr. Wilcox; W. A. Jump, Director of Finance, Department of Agriculture; and M. R. Perkins, Assistant Administrator, Resettlement Administration.

WILCOX NAMED DIRECTOR

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agreement programs. He has been in direct charge of these marketing activities during the last 2 years.

Although Mr. Tapp was named Assistant Administrator last March, he continued his work as Director of the Division of Marketing and Marketing Agreements. Mr. Wilcox's return as Director of the Division will permit Mr. Tapp to devote full time to his enlarged duties as Assistant Administrator.

EGG BUYING PROGRAM

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would have gone down to a storage price basis.

In order to move more eggs into consumption, the Consumers' Counsel of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration called public attention to the wide spread which existed between the wholesale and retail prices of eggs. Since then, the spread between wholesale and retail prices has been narrowed so as to encourage consumption.

FORT WAYNE MILK

(Continued from p. 3)

quent to the hearing, the marketing agreement was put into final form and the Indiana Milk Control Board issued an order applicable to handlers of milk in the Fort Wayne area. The Indiana order contains, among other provisions, the essential provisions of the Federal marketing agreement. Both the marketing agreement, issued by the Secretary of Agriculture, and the order, issued by the Indiana Milk Control Board, will be administered by the same market administrator.